

first day of our Circuit Court, gave an account of his stewardship while a member of the

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 18, 1847.

O. C. DEASE & J. S. MURPHY, EDITORS.

Agents for the True Democrat.

The following gentlemen will act as our Agents, to receive moneys due this office, and receipt for the same:

C. W. Moody, Quitman, Clark county.
James M. Williams, Garlandsville.
W. W. Drinkwater, Decatur, Newton co.
Marion—Samuel Chapman.
White Sulphur Springs—H. Roberts, Postmaster.
Daleville—Mr. Richards, Postmaster.
Miltonville—William Horn.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET:

For Governor:
JOSEPH W. MATTHEWS.

For Secretary of State:
SAMUEL STAMPS.

For Auditor:
GEORGE T. SWANN.

For Treasurer,
RICHARD GRIFFITH.

— We are authorized to announce **Hon. HENRY MOUNGER** as a candidate for the STATE SENATE, in the district composed of the counties of Jasper and Clark, at the ensuing election in November.

We are authorized to announce **LENON B. ELLIS**, as a candidate for the office of Representative of Jasper county, at the ensuing November election.

U. S. SENATOR. The executive, in response to the unanimous voice of the State, has appointed Col. JEFF. DAVIS U. S. Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Jesse Speight, deceased. No appointment has ever been made more accordant with the universal desire of the people. It is not merely the reward of patriotism and unsurpassed daring upon the tented field, but also of finished intellectual maturity and attainments.

THE ELECTIONS. The returns from Alabama tell unfavorably for the Democratic candidates. Gayle, w., is elected to Congress from the Mobile district; Hilliard, w., in the Montgomery district.

Our friends of the Mobile Register, 7th inst., utter the following gloomy prediction:

"So far as the election returns have come to hand, Chapman runs far short of his party, and if the same want of party fidelity that has marked the election in this Congressional district, should prevail in the Northern counties to any considerable extent, the State may go to Old Nick, and the Democracy to Salt River."

Cheer up, friends: old Nick Davis "can't come it!" and we make this assertion upon the respectable authority of the Sumter Whig, of the tenth inst. Here is a "drop of consolation" for you, in the shape of a paragraph of indignant eloquence from the editor of the Whig:

"From the returns received, we have no doubt but that Reuben Censure Chapman has been elected Governor of this Democratic State of Alabama! 'From such sins, pestilence and famine, good Lord, deliver us!'"

How very sarcastic! The editor must have led on keen-edged razors for a week, before penning this cutting paragraph.

"Old Kentucky" has taken the "right-about-face," and presents the Democracy with a gain of two members of Congress. The Democratic candidate for Governor is probably elected. So says the Louisville Democrat.

In Tennessee, the two Browns are running a close race. We regard the election of the Democratic Brown as beyond a doubt. Next week, however, will tell the result.

CORRECTION.—We were inadvertently led into an error last week, in our history of the caucus at Monticello. We attributed the very little meeting in Jones county to the omnipresence and active energies of Mr. Learned. It was a mistake; to Col. Trotter himself belongs all the credit, and we would not willingly deprive him of a single laurel, gained in the process of packing the convention. We concede that the thing was admirably done,—that a Tallyrand could not have exhibited a more adroit finesse, or a more skilful management.

But it has been objected to our course, that we have no right to allude to proceedings in other counties, that our sphere of political action is within the boundaries of Jasper, and that it is an impertinent tampering with other counties to exercise any guardianship over their political rights. The author of this doctrine is certainly entitled to the full credit of having originated a new idea; and to him is further due the honor of improving upon the Constitution of the United States. The language of that instrument is very clear and explicit as to the rights delegated to the Press. They are limitless: the whole Union is its allotted field of action—the Union is the sphere of its influence.

circumscribed amount of territory. Our circulation is as large in adjoining counties as it is in our own; the patrons of this press, the friends of its principles, are the citizens of East Mississippi; to them all we owe our allegiance, and it is not simply a privilege, but a duty on our part, to warn them against the covert enemy or expose to them any infraction of their rights or betrayal of their interests.

As to the manner in which the delegates were appointed in the several counties of Clark, Jones, Green, Jackson and Perry, we have already expressed our opinion and sustained it with proof from no less authority than Governor Brown himself. He was the first to denounce a packed convention, and the first to accept the nomination of such a body. That nomination carries with it no moral force; the weight of authority is wanting to give it any importance, in the estimation of the citizens of this district.

We have merely alleged against the convention that it was a body destitute of authority to act; that where there was a semblance of authority, it was procured in a manner fraudulent and disgraceful, "unfair and unmanly"; and that, consequently, its nominee had no claim upon the support of the citizens of the 4th Congressional district. Whether the delegates did or did not act according to the wishes of their constituents, in convention, it is impossible to determine. No public meetings having been held, no public demonstration having been made for or against A. G. Brown, except in the largest meeting held in the district, (that of Jasper,) it would be wrong to presume that the public mind was either prepossessed in his favor or prejudiced against him, previous to the meeting of self-constituted delegates at Monticello.

BARBACUE! AT PAULDING!!

Fifty Eastern Volunteers in the Field!



A barbecue will be given at the grove near the Paulding Springs, on next Saturday, to the Volunteers who have already so patriotically enrolled themselves, in compliance with the late requisition of the Governor of Mississippi. They now number FIFTY SIX! Young men of Jasper! the war-blast for the third time rings in your ears!—meet your fellow-citizens in Paulding next Saturday, and the greeting you will receive will be warm, hearty and sincere. Arouse! your countrymen have fallen among the Chaparral, in the mountain passes and on the plains of Mexico—let us go on and AVENGE them! The flag of the Union is, ere now, floating over the halls of the Montezumas; Gen. Scott, with his brave men, is now in the city of Mexico; and we are called upon to aid in finishing the work—in fighting the remaining battles, and in restoring PEACE to our country.

— The Volunteers from Jones, Newton, Clark and Smith counties will repair to the rendezvous at Paulding at once. The time for marching is at hand!

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS!

We have forty gallant spirits who have rallied to their country's standard; it will require forty more to fill our company. Young men! now is the time to prove yourselves worthy of your noble ancestors! a field of glory lies before you—the blood of your slaughtered countrymen cries aloud from the battlefields of Mexico! Why delay? Has the fire of patriotism gone out, or are you willing that the East—our own beloved homes—shall again loiter behind? Arouse! immediate action is now required!

On next Saturday, we hope to meet a sufficient number to fill our Company. The Volunteers from the adjoining counties are invited to join us on that day. Below you will see that our oldest and beloved fellow-citizens have tendered us a barbecue. We again invite you to COME AND JOIN US!

W. B. DOZIER,
WM. L. LYON,
J. McDUGGALD,
S. R. ADAMS.

THE undersigned Committee of Arrangements, invite all those of our fellow-citizens who feel an interest in our country's cause, to meet us, on next Saturday, near Paulding, and partake of a Barbecue, given to Volunteers as a token of respect. — The Ladies are also invited.

J. HUBBARD, WM. ELLIS,
WM. EASTERLING, I. HERRINGTON,
F. PROCTOR, J. J. GARRETT,
I. H. CLAYTON, WILLIS LEWIS,
E. HALL, T. BINGHAM,
P. P. BROWN, S. BARKSTON,
T. UNDERWOOD.

Gov. Brown was to have proved the objection of ineligibility to him, unfounded; he was to have concentrated Democratic support upon himself, by showing how mistaken were the views of those opposed to him, and how incontrovertible were his claims upon the suffrages of the Democracy of the 4th district. Influenced by a curiosity to hear the new interpretation of law and Constitution—to witness how the plastic mind of his excellency would transform constitutional objections in his pathway to glory, into constitutional facilities, we awaited the advent of the Governor, in anxious expectancy of a flood of light that would obscure forever the most learned commentators upon the Constitution of the United States. We were conscious that the second section of an "Act to divide the State of Mississippi into four Congressional districts" read thus:

"Be it further enacted, That each district shall be entitled to one Representative, and that each Representative elected shall be a citizen of the district which he shall be elected to represent."

We knew this to be the plain language of the law—too plain, too poor in superfluous words to admit of misconception; and many were our conjectures as to how the Governor would overleap an obstacle apparently so insuperable, and establish his claims upon the voters of the 4th Congressional district. Well, a committee announced to A. G. Brown that he was the nominee of a few citizens without authority to nominate. He came in person to return thanks and—"define his position"; spoke feelingly of his many services—the toil of mind, the fatigue of camp duty on a hundred political fields—the terrible conflicts for "loaves," with sometimes a loss of the "fishes"—and a prodigious expenditure of genius and of purse—all, all for the particular weal of the State of Mississippi. He finally alluded to the objection to himself on the ground of ineligibility. In the opinion of his excellency, it was no objection. He did not deny voting for district and county officers in Hinds; he had resided in Hinds for four years; and (to speak in elegant parlance) his truck was all there. But what did the Constitution say? Listen, ye pettifoggers in law—ye mushrooms in wisdom, to a pea! of eloquence from the lips of A. G. Brown, as he explores with his rush-light the Constitution of the United States. See how effectually it casts his broad ponopony over him, and saves his excellency's transcendent genius to the fourth Congressional district. The constitution of the United States, 2nd clause of second section, reads:

"No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen."

"Twenty-five years" and "an inhabitant of that State," were all the required qualifications, in the opinion of his excellency. He went farther, and asserted that he could represent any district in the State, if its citizens asked his services! We look to the Congressional districts Act again, and we find it "Approved, 28 Feb., 1846." And by whom? By the executive of the State, of course: yet A. G. Brown declared the Act unconstitutional, in the Monticello meeting. Gov. Brown is a lawyer, although his rank in the profession is not pre-eminent. It was his duty to see that no Act of the Legislature violated the Constitution; and yet he now attacks the constitutionality of a law whose constitutionality was approved by himself, in February of last year! But argument is unnecessary on this point; the law, as it stands, is clearly constitutional; and, under that Act—whose authority its approver should be the last to reject—A. G. Brown could not, if elected, represent this district in Congress.

And now is it not satisfactorily clear to the people that the Monticello convention was no convention,—that its proceedings were a farce and its nomination a nullity? Is not the ineligibility of A. G. Brown self-evident? What, then, is to be done? Why, the remedy must at once suggest itself to every honest and independent mind. Disregard the packed convention and its ineligible nominee.

Let an independent candidate come forth, not from an executive chamber, but from the privacy of domestic life;—a man who will go at once to his seat in Congress, and help to swell the democratic minority there; and who shall, in the language of the law, "be a citizen of the district which he shall be elected to represent."

THE ST. CHARLES STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A severe thunder squall passed over the city yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock. Little rain fell, but the thunder was incessant and appalling. One bolt struck the lightning rod attached to the flagstaff which surmounts the dome of the St. Charles Hotel. The report was terrific, but the house was saved by the rod, the lightning passing to the earth by the chain running to it from the upper rod. The chain was broken in one place, and in falling tore away the glass eyes or knobs by which it was secured and at the same time insulated. We need not say that the inmates of the hotel were severely startled by the report, which was terrific. At the distance of our office the bolt was thought to have struck yet more nearly, the report following the vivid flash so instantly.—*Picayune of the 6th.*

of the examination High School. The pupils were to learn, however, the guinea expected for the examination of the pupils of the High School.

We are becoming On every hand her so the genius of education shall succeed us will to mental scale of eminence—keep pace with the progress. Every true patriot will support institutions of his country; for true conservators of the public liberty true prophets of future national greatness.

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL.

The public examination of the pupils in this young and flourishing institution was commenced on Monday, the 21st inst., and continued till Wednesday. The classes were examined as minutely and thoroughly as the time would permit, in all the branches studied during the session. Those pursuing the ordinary English branches, were examined on Monday. Tuesday was chiefly occupied with the classes in the higher mathematics and ancient languages. The progress of the pupils afforded the highest gratification to the members of the Association and the numerous visitors present, attesting alike the fidelity of the teachers and the application of the scholars.

On Wednesday, there was an exhibition in public speaking and declamation. Notwithstanding the previous rains which had swollen the creeks and made it otherwise inconvenient for many to attend, there was a large and intelligent audience, composed of ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country, and from some of the adjacent counties. The young gentlemen who spoke on the occasion acquitted themselves in such a manner as to elicit the warmest expressions of applause from all who had the pleasure of hearing them.

At the close of the performances, the company sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared for the occasion by the public-spirited citizens of the neighborhood. The dinner was served up under a spacious awning in an adjoining grove, and we do but express the universal opinion of those present, when we say, that as a public dinner, in richness, variety and elegance, it has rarely, if ever, been surpassed in this section of the country.

The remainder of the evening was spent in friendly congratulations, such as the scene and the occasion was calculated to inspire; and when the company parted, it must have been with more kindly feelings towards each other, and a more lively interest in an institution connected with the moral and intellectual improvement of the young.

The success of the school during this, the first year of its existence, has much surpassed the expectations of its founders. An additional building is being erected to accommodate the increased number of pupils expected to enter at the next session, which will commence on the first Monday of October.

Parents, and others wishing for information respecting the school, may address DANIEL MOORE, the Principal, or N. McLEOD, P. M., McLeod's Post Office, Green county, Miss.

LATEST FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S DIVISION!

Advance upon San Luis!!

We received last evening the New Orleans Delta, of the 11th, which announces the arrival of the steamship Telegraph, with later and important news from Gen. Taylor's column. The Matamoros Flag of the 4th says:

"From Major Arthur, formerly quartermaster at Cerralvo, we learn that Gen. Wool has received orders to proceed with the advance of Gen. Taylor's column on the 20th inst., in the direction of Encarnacion, some 20 leagues from Buena Vista, where he will establish a depot, into which three months rations will be thrown. The army will then advance upon San Luis, and communication be opened with Tampico or Tuxpan, from whence supplies will thereafter be received. All the mules and other means of transportation, have been ordered above, and activity prevails throughout the whole department."

The Delta says—

From our young friend, DaPonte, who came passenger in the Telegraph, we learn that Maj. Crossman, Quartermaster at Camargo, received imperative orders on the 29th ult., to have all the necessary supplies and means of transportation in Monterey on the 20th inst. Four hundred waggons and a part of three means have been forwarded on from the Brazos.

The Telegraph left Vera Cruz on the 3rd, but there had been no later arrival from Gen. Scott's division.

A child was murdered recently at Oyster-ville, Barnstable, Mass., by being thrown off a wharf and drowned. It was but ten weeks old. The murder was attributed to the malice of some enemy of its father, Mr. H. Hinkley. The Boston Post thus reveals the mystery:

The coffin containing the corpse was taken into the church on Tuesday, and all the neighbors were collected there, and one by one, according to the form of the old superstition, requested to lay their hands on the coffin and declare their innocence of the murder. When it came to the turn of the mother of the child, she reluctantly laid her hand on the coffin, and with a great effort made out to say—"I didn't do it; I didn't do it." Her manner at once created a violent suspicion against her, and after she had been questioned a little, she made a full confession of the murder, and also admitted that she made the several attempts to set fire to the house, which have been noticed heretofore.

When we have more to say about the probabilities of peace; we content ourselves to-day by giving our readers every facility for forming their own opinions by the ample correspondence we offer them. With this view we present the following translation of a letter of the latest date from the city of Mexico, written by a foreign merchant established there to his correspondent in Vera Cruz:

Mexico, July 29, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 14th inst., with its enclosures, and thank you for the news you communicated. I am unable in return to tell you anything of much consequence. We are still waiting and very impatiently to see the end of the present state of affairs. Latterly it has been very generally believed that negotiations for peace, would be entered into, but it appears that expectations to this effect are likely to be disappointed, peace now appearing to be more remote than ever. A junta of the principal generals of the army took place yesterday. Some were of opinion that the wisest course was to march out with all their disposable forces and attack the Americans at Puebla; but this opinion did not prevail. They determined that they would await tranquilly the enemy within the walls of the city, continuing to fortify themselves as strongly as possible. We know not, therefore, what will happen, or whether the Americans will commence their march forthwith. I doubt whether they will do it before the arrival of further reinforcements. In the meantime affairs are going on here from bad to worse, and heavy contributions are levied, the collection of which is effected with extreme difficulty, so that the Government has great trouble to provide the means for the subsistence of a large army. Santa Anna is at this moment sole Dictator. Congress can do nothing because there is never a sufficient number of members present to form a quorum for business. They say that the Government is seeking a closer union with European powers, and with this view has given orders for the liquidation of the claims of their subjects.

The above brief note is from a most respectable source, and may be presumed to afford a just idea of affairs in the capital, and it is later than any papers from the city Mr. Kendall had seen when he last wrote.

THE MEXICAN CLERGY.

So much, says the editor of the New York Sun, has been said about the position and sentiments of this rich and influential body, that we think it not out of place to give the results of our own observations, when in their capital and among them. The bishops and higher grade of clergy are generally eminent for their learning, purity of private character, and devotion to the interests of the church. Their revenues are large, and so are the demands upon them, for their vast church possessions, of which we hear so much, are the funds of a great number of charitable and educational establishments. It is for this reason the mass always rise to defend the church property when it is attacked by the government. The monks and friars are not of the same moral grade with the curates and secular clergy, who have the charge of congregations, and on the cloistered orders, if any where, must fall the principal reproach of idle and irregular lives. Some of the stories told by travellers, of priests with families, of gambling drunkenness, &c., may be true, but by far the greater part are wilful falsehoods. It may be wily, but certainly, it is neither honest nor manly, for a traveller to repay the most generous hospitality, by publishing vulgar surmises on the habits of a kind host, as positive facts. The heads of the Mexican clergy undoubtedly wish for peace, as it is evident to them that the war brings nothing but misery and disgrace upon the great body of the nation. The country priests, less acquainted than those of the capital with the corrupt oppressions of their soldier despots, would still hold out for the integrity of Mexico, if they saw a ray of hope. They are generally good, peaceful, home abiding men, and will finally preach submission to the American power, when they are convinced that it will tend to the happiness and tranquility of their flocks. All the moral force and respectability of the country side with the clergy, and oppose the military, who have reduced the country to its present state, and will soon be it seen that this force will array itself in favor of a stable government under the State of the Union.

The people of Boston are about to give Daniel Webster a dinner.